CONFUSION IN KENTUCKY.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEY-TION AT SIXES AND SEVENS,

The Gold Men Win the Pintform Committee but Hardin's Supporters, the Silver Men. Elect the Temporary Chairman, who Is Said to Be a Gold Man-Harmony Gone,

Lorisville, June 25,-The Democrats of Kentucky came together to-day in the most deoralized condition possible to a party desirons moralized condition possible to a party desirous of barmony, and got so overwrought that thing but disorder has resulted. At a late hear to-night the Convention is in turmell. The complications attendant upon the selection of a full State ticket were immensely increased by the currency question, and there was such a tangling of interests that the confusion resulting could hardly be parallelled.

There was also the conflict of two well organed machines, one being wielded by Cassins M. Clay and the other by Wat Hardin, the rival candidates for Governor. The Hardin machine is under the control of Auditor Norman, a candidate with no opposition. The Clay machine is under the control of the Louisville Boss, John H. Whallen. He started Clay off with the solid vote of the city of Louisville, otherwise Hardin would have won in a walk.
His free-silver views would have killed him

perhaps, but for the fact that Clay would not declars his position and was supposed by most persons to be on the same side. He held that the question had no business in the State canvass, and his timorous course kept him from

Had the sound-money men been led by a firm man like ex-Gov. Buckner they would have had little trouble, for they had a majority of the delegates. This was shown this morning when at the eleven Congressional meetings they defeated Senator Blackburn and other free-silver men in eight.

Blackburn, the chief free-silver apostle, was beaten by twenty votes by a Georgetown teach er, Arthur Yeager. The First, Second, and Third districts were the only ones to choose free coinage men. Early this morning it became pisin that the Gubernatorial race would be fought out between Clay and Hardin. Ex-Gov. Buckner and Lieut.-Gov. Alford, the

dark horses, firmly refused to have their names considered. The Hardin men, mostly silverites, wor an alleged victory in the temporary organigation, electing ex-Judge William M. Beckner over Mr. W. J. Stone by a vote of 44814 to 42014. over Mr. W. J. Stone by a vote of 448) to 420).

Beckner is said to be more of a gold man, however, than a silver man. He made a fair speech, trying to please both sides and urging harmony. He appointments on the State at large committees were scrupulously divided. Senator William Lindsay was put on the Platform Committee for the sound-money men, and Congressman William M. Clancy was named for the silverites. This gave the "goldbugs" nine to four and four of the strongest committeemen in the State. They were John M. Atherten of Louisville, Congressman McCrary of Richmond, Senator Lindsay of Frankfort, and John Hagan of Ashland. The chief silverites were ex-Congressman Ellis, John S. Khoa, and Dr. Clardy.

The Convention adjourned as soon as Chairmand Beckner announced his committees. It reassembled at 8:30 o'clock, and Congressman Albert S. Berry was made permanent chairman.

mail Beckner announced his committees. It reassembled at 8:30 o'clock, and Congressman
Albert S. Berry was made permanent chairman,
A scene of confusion that lasted fully an hour
followed, and at 9:30 o'clock a recess was taken
until 10:30 o'clock that the committees might
report. The mob struggled and howled and
Mr. Berry lost his speech in the meanwhile.
When the nominations for Platform Committee were made, earlier in the meeting, the clerk
called out the Second district. The Chairman
amounced that Blackburn had received the
pray of W. T. Ellis, who was regularly chosen
by the delegation.
The Second is a free silver district and readily
remanded to the arrangement that the Second
Hight have a chance to use his oratory in championing the cause of the white metal.
Chairman Heckner did not see it that way,
h-wever, and sent word that he could not for a
moment entertain such a proposition, as Blackburn was not a resident of the Second district.
The Platform Committee apparently got
through with their labors about 9:30 o'clock,
alter a fruitless endeavor to reconcile their differences. The nine sound-money men voted together all the time, and so did the four freecoinage allycoates.
A temporary diversion was made by the ap-

A temporary diversion was made by the ap-pearance of a committee of woman suffragists, who had an hour's time to talk, and then re-ports were prepared and signed by the factions on the money question.

The committee finally decided to make three reports. One of them, signed by John S. Rhae and W. T. Ellis, declares in favor of free coinage: the second, signed by J. D. Cardy and L. D. Walker, readifirms the Chicago platform of 1892, which is a conservative endorsement of a gold standard, and a third, to which is affixed the names of the other members, endorses the Administration and mentions especially the names of Carlisle and Cleveland.

The report signed by Clardy and Walker also endorses the Administration, but mentions no bames.

UNCLE SAM MEANS BUSINESS.

The Greatest Vigilance Will Be Used to Prevent Expeditions to Cubs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—From this time on the Government will spare no efforts to capture and punish any expedition that attempts to leave the United States coast to violate the neutrality laws by aiding Cuban insurgents.

In addition to the three war ships, Atlanta, Raleigh, and Montgomery, keeping a sharp look-

ames.
A motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-mor-ow was made by the Clay men. The clerk was a hour calling the roll owing to the great con-It was half an hour more before quiet could be ufficiently restored for the Chairman to an-

nounce the results—661 noes to 217 ayes. After the announcement the disorder increased. A bundred motions were made, but the Chairman recognized nobody. recognized nobody.

Word was sent to the Chair that the Committee on Credentials would not be ready to report until midnight, and it was announced by the Chairman that no business could be properly transacted until the members were properly

transacted until the members were properly seated.

There were several contested delegations, one of them being from Louisville. Notwithstanding the fact that no business could be transacted, even if the noise would permit, the delegates persistently refused to adjourn and kept up a constant yelling interspersed with cat calls and cries of "Mr. Chairman."

They might as well have appealed to a post, The Chairman, in the belief that it would be impossible to go on, listened to nobody and sat at the table writing a letter. A more extraordicary scene was never seen in a State Convention in this State.

The city is full of Republicans who are waiting to see who is mominated. Among these is W. O. Bradley, Republican nomines for Governor, and George Benny, Jr., who recently beat W. C. Owens in the race for Congress in the Ashinand district.

Almost to a man the Republicans would like to see Hardin nominated, because he will present the somewhat singular spectacle of a free silver man running on a platform which has a pank for gold and endorses the Administration.

Hardin, it is claimed, asked the Committee on testinations to give him a sliver plank to stand a for the benefit of the party, but the gold landard men would not agree to sacrifice their nciples, and the minority report was the re

SILVER MEN DEFEATED.

braator Brice and His Sound Money Allies Win a Skirmish.

CINCINNATI, June 25 .- The Democratic State Central Committee met at Columbus to-day, and selected Springfield as the place for holding the State Convention on Aug. 20 and 21. Scnator Calvin S. Brice was selected temporary

Chairman of the Convention. The struggle was between the Thurman and the Brice men, the former wanting to hold the convention at Columbus on an earlier date. Farly in the meeting it became apparent that the gold men, led by Brice, would carry things, and they declared for any place rather than Columbus.

mbus, the tenth ballot Brice won, sending the vention to Springfield. It is regarded as a test of strength between Brice and

orman was busy for several days before the ling of the committee sending telegrams to diver nen is the State, asking them to come dumbus when the committee met and use influence to take the Convention to that silver men made a hard fight to prevent

election of Brice as temporary Chairman, h means also permanent Chairman, but the simen seemed to have complete control of committee. Mr. Thurman has declared offers that the silver men would carry the

After the victory of to-day the passage of any siver resolutions at the Convention is regarded as in-possible. Marrians Free Coinage Men to Meet.

Officers, June 25.-A convention of the voters of Maryland who are in favor of the free change of aliver upon the ratio of 16 to 1 has been called to meet in Washington D. C., on Irolay, July 12. The call is addressed to all win have intelligence enough to act independently, and independence enough to act intelligently.

MARTI ASSASSINATED.

Waked from Sleep to Be Shot-Some Truths About Cuban Battles,

THE SUN has received through a gentleman living in the South a letter from Santiago de Cuba containing a trustworthy statement regarding the Cuban forces and the death of José Marth The letter says:

"The insurgents have about 10,000 men in the field, and they are pretty well armed. Every day their number is increasing. I be-lieve they have a good chance to win this time. They have had several battles, but not to amount to very much. The Cubans have won mostly all of them. One victory was where they captured seventy men in a fort, after which they were attacked by reenforcements from the fort and the insurgents killed about forty more soldiers. They released the seventy they captured, after taking their rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition. Another victory was where the Spanlards, numbering 700 men, pounced down upon 2,000 insurgents. Of course the Spaniards thought at first they only numbered 200. In this battle they lost over 100 killed and 80 wounded. The insur-

over 100 killed and 80 wounded. The insurgents lost 40 men between killed and wounded. In this fray the Spaniards lost their leader, a Leutenant-Colonel, and five officers, and in the former fray they lost their Captain.

"As you will see from the papers, Marti, the Cuban leader, was killed—better say assassinated. He was in a ranch sisening with twelve others, and there were about fifty more Cubans in the vicinity of the house in the woods, where they had strong up their hammocks. Through a traitor on the Cuban side, the Spaniards got wind of where he was, and they surprised him and the twelve others in the house. Of course, they shot all of them right in their hammocks, among them was a Six reporter. The others that were in the vicinity commenced fighting the Spaniards but they were outnumbered and were forced to retreat. The Spaniards numbered 700. Marti's body was brought in to Santiago, and was put on exhibition for a day, Very few here know the details of the killing of Marti. The Spanish papers published that he was killed in a hotly contested battle. They were ashamed of acknowledging the assassination.

"No doubt that the insurgents have lest one

were ashamed of acknowledging the assassination.

"No doubt that the insurgents have lost one
of their best men. He had worked for the
Cuban cause for the last twenty years, and had
collected quite a large amount of money for the
cause. He was on his way to the coastic embark for the States again to keep on working
and sending out expeditions of arms. There
are any number of good men in the States now
who will attend to this, now that Marti is dead.
The Cubans are very grateful to the Americans
for the aid they have tendered them; so much
so that in all the interviews I have had with
them here they have always told me that they
will do no harm to any American property."

THEY MUST KEEP WITHIN AT NIGHT.

Causing Much Trouble. SANTIAGO DE CURA, June 15.-The proclamaion issued by the Military Governor of Santiago do Cuba on June 10, prohibiting the people of this city or the inhabitants of the towns and villages in the province from leaving for the open country between sunset and sunrise, under penalty of being shot, caused a fight between two odies of Spanish guerrillas, in which they had twelve killed and wounded. Among these killed was a Lieutenant.

The French Consul visited the Governor in regard to the proclamation and told him that, as many subjects of France in the country and towns had to leave their houses at night, he

towns had to leave their houses at night, he would hold the Government responsible if anything happened to them. The Governor promised to look into the affair.

On Wednesday, June 12, some Spanish troops had an engagement with the rebels in Banes, Gibarn, fighting severely for two hours. No details of the battle have been as yet received here. Small encounters occur daily. According to a passenger who arrived here to-day from Barsecoa, the insurrection is growing constantly stronger.

stronger.

The sanitary condition of this city is very bad. The week ending to-day there have been fitt-tour deaths, eight of which were of yellow fever. This is a high death rate for the city. The military hospital has more than 500 sick and wounded soldiers. Last evening sixteen soldiers arrived here from the country sick with yellow fever. Last night the insurgents burned the large village San Leandro, near Paima Soriano. Soriano.

MADRID, June 25.—An official despatch from Havana says that the Cuban rebels have been defeated at Peerto, Bayamo, and Montijo. The insurgent leader, Borrero, is reported to have been killed.

UNCLE SAM MEANS BUSINESS,

Raleigh, and Montgomery, keeping a sharp lookout on the high seas, explicit orders for a thorout of the high seas, explicit orders for a thor-ough patrol of our own coast have been issued to the commanders of the revenue cutters Mc-Lane, stationed at Key West, Penrose at Pen-sacola, Forward at Mobile, Seward at Hay St. Louis, Miss., Smith at New Orleans, Galveston at Galveston, and Morrill, recently sent to Key West temporarily.

t Galveston, and Morrill, recently sent to key Vest temporarily. The determination is also expressed by the officials of the Treasury Department to augment this force if it is found ineffectual by sending one of the three cutters from the North Carolina sounds and one of the three from the Chesapeake to the Gulf coast, but it is not believed this will be necessary, as the seven vessels already there in addition to the war ships ought to prove sufficient, especially as the agencies ashore are exceedingly active at present, and the Government would probablyarine of any expedition before it could embark.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN PERU Unusual Haste in Sending the Cruiser Alert

WASHINGTON, June 25.-The cruiser Alert left Panama for Callao last Saturday. The announcement was delayed until to-day through "oversight," it is explained, at the Navy Departmeut. It is said that the Alert's mission is to relieve the armored coast defence vessel Monterey, which has been at Callao since May 20. Naval officers generally are mystifled as to the apparent emergency indicated by the Alert's

apparent emergency indicated by the Alert's sudden departure. Her commander, Capt. Ide, was detached by cablegram last week on account of Admiral Meade's charges against him, and the ship is now in charge of Lieut. John H. C. Coffin, her executive officer.

Commander Franklin Hanford is under orders to leave New York by merchant steamer of July I and assume command of the Alert. If the vessel had waited at Panama for him a few days until he joined her, the Government would have saved his mileage of 1.500 miles, and there would have been no delay in his assuming his duty. It is believed that American interests in Peru are in question.

Some time ago Minister McKenzie reported to the State Department that one of the greatest mining establishments in the country, owned by Americans, had been forced to suspend operations because the Government failed to protect its property, and this and other similar reports were the immediate cause of the Montercy's cruise so far from our own coast, which she was not designed to leave.

The cruser Hanger has been at Guayaquil, 750 miles from Culno, and can join the other ships if it be necessary to make a display of ferce.

PERU IS ECONOMIZING

Its Officials Here to Be Paid in Pernylan Soles Instead of United States Bollars.

Fredrico Bergman of this city, Consul-General of Peru, received yesterday from President Candamo a copy of a Government decree which virtually reduces the salaries of the Consuls of Peru to one-half their present rates. Consul Bergman receives a salary of \$4,000. Under the new arrangement he will receive his pay in Peruvian soles instead of United States currency. This will sive him an equivalent of only \$2.000 in our money.

The decree says that the Consuls have been taking advantage of the tovernment by taking their salaries from the fees which they collected, but as the Charge d'Affaires receives his alary in Peruvian money, there is no reason salary in Peruvian money, there is no reason way they too should not be paid likewise.

The Provisional flovernment of Peru intends to place the Government credit on a solid facting, and has begun by economizing in all its detaction.

An order has been placed by the Government An order has been placed by the Government with the American Bank Note Company for 114,000 postage stamps, which will be issued in September to commemorate the victory of Nicholas Pierola over the Cascores Government.

SALISBURY TAKES OFFICE.

HE ANNOUNCES THE NAMES OF A PART OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

Balfour, Chamberlais, and the Duke of Devoushire Are in the List-It Is an Ad Interim Cabinet, Formed on the Understanding that Parliament Shall Be Dissolved as Noon as Possible-John Morley Will Open the Liberal Campaign on July 4-Some Delay in Parliament.

Special Cable Desputch to Tan Sus.

LONDON, June 25. - Lord Sallabury to-day accepted the task of administering the Government in a purely ministerial capacity pending an appeal to the country. It is now known that he refused to take office unless the work of Parliament were limited to voting the supply and other non-contentious business, with dissolution to follow as soon as possible. It is not true that he endeavored to obtain pledges from the Liberal leaders that they would refrain from obstruction or any other embarrassing policy in the House. His conditions of acceptance were declared only to the Queen herself, and it is understood that she gave assurances that she would dissolve Pallament the moment the Liberals undertook to block routine busi-

tive party that Lord Sallebury to-day accepted office, but rather in the capacity of a non-partisan administrator of an interim Government. His Coalition Cabinet will be gazetted at once. There will probably be a few days' delay in l'arliament, owing to the necessity of the redlection of the new Ministers before they can again take their seats in the House. This delay, in the cases of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, will be very short, because they will be returned unopposed by their constituents.

By the United Press. The members of the new Ministry, so far as they have been selected, are officially announced

as follows: Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—The Marquis of SALESBURY.

Lord President of the Council—The Duke of Drvox-

First Lord of the Treasury—The Right Hon. ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR. Secretary of State for the Colonies—The Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMPRULAIN.

Chancellor of the Exchequer-The Right Hon. Sir First Lord of the Admiralty-The Right Hon, Gronge

The other places in the Ministry have not as yet been definitely allotted. Lord Salisbury went to Windsor again this

afternoon after the adjournment of the Unionist conference. His coming had not been announced and, as no carriage was waiting for him at the depot, he walked to the castle, and was soon after received by the Queen.

The Central News is authority for the state ment that Lord Salisbury, during his interview

ment that Lord Salisbury, during his interview with the Queen, informed her Majesty that he was ready to form a Ministry, and submitted for her approval a list of the names of the members of the proposed new Cabinet.

The Daily News says: "The result of Lord Salisbury's double appointment will be that we shall have a good Foreign Secretary and no Premier. Mr. Chamberlain is the last man in the coalition who would be selected popularly for Minister of the Colonies, but the post does not involve much departmental work, and Mr. Chamberlain will probably see that it will leave him time and strength for great parliamentary activity."

Chamberlain will probably see that it will leave him time and strength for great parliamentary activity."

The Neuer's article expresses surprise at the selection of Mr. Goschen as First Lord of the Admirably and hints than the Duke of Devenshire has taken the post of Lord President of the Council because he is disinclined to work.

The Graphic makes similar comments regarding the Duke of Devonshire's appointment, and will express regret that Mr. Chamberlain was not made Secretary of State for War.

The Morning Paul expresses approval of the appointments all around.

The Standard expresses approval of the Ministerial appointments. It thinks that there will be some surprise at the non-appointment of Mr. Gorchen as Chamberlor of the Exchequer, but as he was not choset for that office, it believes a better man could not have been selected for the head of the Admiralty.

The House of Commons met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and after the transaction of minor business occupying forty minutes adjourned until noon to-morrow. Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he had honed to be able to give definite information at this

Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he had hoped to be able to give definite information at this time as to the course affairs would take, but it was impossible for him to do so, as such information was not in his possession. Therefore it was better that the House should adjourn.

The Behring Sea Fisheries bill passed its third rending in the House of Lords to-day, after which Lord Rosebery moved that the House adjourn.

The National Liberal Federation has in course The National Liberal Federation has in course of preparation a manifesto dealing with the coming general elections.

The Right Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will onen the campaign on July 4 at Manchester, where he will address a mass meeting of the party.

MR. M'CARTHY'S MANIFESTO.

He Appeals to Friends of the Irish Cause for Election Funds. LONDON, June 25 .- Justin McCarthy, the

eader of the Auti-Parnellites in the House of Commons, has issued a manifesto beginning: "The defeat of the home rule Government has placed Ireland's bitterest enemies in office." Mr. McCarthy proceeds to denounce the Conservative leaders as having by their own confession no Irish policy but that of coercion. He asserts that the Liberal policy of conciliation has been proved wise and practicable by the

has been proved wise and practicable by the present unprecedentedly tranquil state of Ireland. The manifesto continues as follows:

The irish party for nine years have stood firmly and honorably by their alliance with the Liberals—an alliance based upon the latter's adoption of a home rule policy—and have the public, solemn assurances of the Liberal leaders that home rule shall remain their primary policy, and shall be kept in the forefront of their programms.

programms.

"Without a subsidy from the rich exchequer of a great empire, unlike the Government, we fight, frowned upon by the wealthy and powerful in England and Ireland, and we rely exclusively upon the generosity and confidence of the ever faithful people of the Irish race at home and abroad above. home and abroad to supply the resources neces sary for an election fund."

COMMISSIONER ON MR. CLINCHY. A Kingston Man Appointed to Examine the

Charges Against Him. ALBANY, N. Y., June 25.-Gov. Morton has appointed Severyn Bruyn Sharpe of Kingston as Commissioner to take testimony in the charges made against Anthony Clinchy of New York city, the State Inspector of Gas Metres. The charges are based on a report made by a subcommittee of the Legislature which last winter committee of the Legislature which last winter investigated the administration of affairs of the office. The charges have been denied by Mr. Clinchy through his counsel, Congressman William I. Sulzer of New York city. The fovernor has requested Attorney-General Hancock to appear before Commissioner sharpe during the progress of the inquiry in behalf of the people. Mr. Clinchy receives a salary of \$3,000, and is a Democrat. He has three Democratic deputies, one each at Buffalo, Brooklyn, and Albany, at a salary of \$1,500.

RUSSELL SAGE APPEALS AGAIN. Keeping His Promise to Resist Payment of

the Laidlaw Judgment. The notice of appeal from the judgment of \$43,164 which was entered against Russell Sage in the case of William R. Laidlaw, brought to recover \$50,000 damages for injuries received when the millionaire's office was blown up by the explosion of a dynamite bomb, was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. This is the third time that the case has been appealed. Upon the first trial the suit was dismissed. Upon the second a verdict was given by the jury for \$25,000 damages, and on the third trial the jury disagreed. On the fourth trial, recently had before Judge Ingraham, the jury gave Mr. Laidiaw a verdict of \$40,000. The appeal cannot how be heard until next October.

ELECTRIC MOTORS HAUL FREIGHT. Nearly 500 Tons in Sixteen Cars Taker

NANTABKET, Mass., June 23.-Motor car 2,500 on the electrical branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad pulled and pushed between 450 and 500 tons in a haulage trial this afternoon. From the standpoint of practical rallroading, this test was of far greater value

than the speed test of last week. The test this afternoon gave great satisfac-tion both to the officers of the read and the representatives of the company which furnished the electrical equipments. For about two hours the inward track between Old Colony House station and Nantasket was used in experimenting with the new power, the tests all being in the line of haulage. The opinion was expressed by several of those directly interested that the motors could easily handle twice and even three times the tonnage hauled this afternoon,

About 2:30 o'clock Col. N. H. Heft, the general electrical engineer of the Consolidated road, started the motor car No. 2,502, the flyer of Friday night, and with a party of eight or ten aboard, including Division Superintendent John C. Sanborn, General Freight Agent Peter Clark, Electrician Wells, and Messis, Pierce,

Clark. Electrician Wells, and Messis. Pierce, and Bayler and Saltonstall of the General Electric Company, the car was run to within a short distance of the Nantasket station, back to the Old Colony House, and then to the power house. No attempt at speed was made.

Motor No. 2500, a car equipped with four motors, was next started by Col. Heft and run to the Old Colony House station.

There a train of 11 heavily loaded freight cars was coupled to the motor car. Those in the motor car hardly noticed a quiver as the car slowly stated.

motor car hardly noticed a quiver as the car slowly started.
There was nothing in the start demonstrative of power. No. 2,500 lost took up its load ander ran off with it. There was no effort to make speed, but with lots of power to spare the train was run at a rate of twenty-five miles un hour or more.

A locomotive then hauled five more heavily

A locomotive then hauled five more heavily laden cars from a siding to the main track and coupled them on the train of eleven cars. The haul was then increased to ever 450 tons, but the car took them all down the read and pushed them back again as easily as it did the first intuit is seemed after the test that the espacity of the motors was almost without limit, but whatever the limit may be the trial satisfied the officers of the road that the electrical equipment was alike practical for passenger and freight service.

freight service.
There will be other tests during the week. On Sunday the new power will be used on scheduled trains. One of the two tracks will be reserved for the use of the electrical system. Trains will be run, and picked employees of the ruad instructed in the mechanical details of the motors.

GOT BROKEN BONES IN HARLEM. Little Florence Kennedy's Legs Broken-Miller's Accident and a Bad Hunaway,

There were several runaway or riding accidents in Harlem yesterday afternoon and last night, in each of which one or more persons were seriously injured. One occurred at 134th street and Sixth avenue at about 5 o'clock, just after the streets in that neighborhood were filled with people from the letting out of a crowd which had attended a school commence-

ment. F. C. Armstrong of 231 West 115th street, driving one of Ehrich's delivery wagons, came dashing around the corner of 134th street into Sixth avenue at the moment when seven-yearavenue to go to her home at 104 West 134th street. The horse knocked her down and the wagon passed over her, breaking both her legs. She was carried home and Armstrong was arrested and locked up at the West 12dth street

About 8 e'clock last night H. P. Tuthill, the manager of the two Harlom - ; ires of the Sheffield Farms, went out driving, taking twenty-year-old Miss Annie Howard of 272 West 115th

pear-old Miss Annie Howard or 272 West 115th street with him in a village cart.

They were going up Seventh avenue when, at 116th street, a blevele rider approaching them struck a hole and took a header right beside their horse. The horse ran away.

Between 122d and 123d streets there is a big pile of bricks in the street. Their horse mounted this, overset the cart, and rolled down the pile with the cart.

Tuthill and Miss Howard were thrown out violently, and Miss Howard struck upon her head on the bricks. She was unconscious when she was picked up. She was carried into a near-by drug store, a doctor was brought, and it was an hour before she recovered consciousness. She also had a had scalp wound. She was taken home in a cab. Tuthill escaped with an assorted lot of bruises. His cart was pretty badly wrecked.

lot of bruises. His cart was pretty badiy wrecked.
Henry Miller, 19 years old, of 1,232 Robbins avenue, was riding a horse home near nightfail. The horse had been at work in harness during the day and still had the harness on. At Seventh avenue and 137th street the horse slipped in turning and fell, catching Miller and breaking his right leg. Miller's broken leg was entangled in the harness when the horse scrambled to his feet, but a policeman caught the horse and released him. He was sent to the Manhattan Hospital.

HEITY GREEN AND IRENE HOYT. Slander Suit Brought by the Lutter Has

Been Discontinued. The action which was begun a few weeks ago in the Supreme Court by Miss Mary Irene Hoyt, the daughter of the late Jesse Hoyt, against Hetty Green to recover \$100,000 damages for the utterance of alleged slanderous words by Mrs. Green at the office of Referee Henry H. Anderson on May 10 last, has been settled between the parties, and an order was entered vesterday by Judge Patterson in Supreme Court.

Chambers, discontinuing the action. The complaint of Miss Hoyt charged that Mrs. Green said: "Did you ever see such a set of buzzards? Oh, it is sad to think of poor Irene Hoyt. Joe Choate and the other buzzards got hold of her and she is in an asylum now. Barling was the star witness for Choate in that

Miss Hort claimed that these remarks con-Miss Host claimed that these remarks concerning her were false and malicious and were widely circulated by the newspapers that published them; that she had never been declared insane, although at one time she had been unwarrantably restrained of her liberty, and that the utterance of the remarks against her had a tendency to bring her again to the attention of the public, although there was not the slightest occasion for them.

Mr. Henedict of Benedict & Benedict, 68 Wall street, who were associated with Edwin Kempton as counsel for Hetty Grøen, and that there were no terms of settlement on which the suit was dismissed. The suit, he said, was just discontinued. The circumstances, he said, he did not know, and he did not think they would be made public.

GREENWALD CONFESSED. All Doubt as to Who Killed Lyman S.

Weeks Set at Rest. The question whether John Greenwald was ustly convicted and hanged in Raymond street sil six years ago for the murder of Lyman S. Weeks has been revived in Brooklyn. In a discussion at Police Headquarters on Monday night ne of the participants deciared that in his opinion Greenwald was an innocent man. Inspector McLaughlin raid: "I know post

lively that Greenwald fired the shot, for within he last twenty-four hours, and in this building, have learned for the first time that he made a confession. The man to whom he made this the last twenty-four hours, and in this building. I have learned for the first time that he made a confession. The man to whom he made this confession has given me the information with his own lips. This man is Alonzo Brymer, the present Fire Marshal, who was Warden of the jail during a portion of Greenwald's confinement and superintended his execution. Mr. Hrymer says that twenty minutes before Greenwald was led out to the gallows he told him that he had shot Mr. Weeks, but that he really had no intention of doing so.

"He then explained that after he had broken into the house and was looking around in the basement parior for plunder, he heard footsteps on the stairs. He said he drew his revolver, and that just as Mr. Weeks entered the parlor door the rovolver went off accidentally. Greenwald, Mr. Brymer says, tried to impress on him the fact that he had not aimed the revolver at his victim nor had any purpose to kill him.

Inspector McLaughlin also said that Greenwald had made a similar confession to his counsel a few days before his execution.

LONDON, June 25.—The Hon. Herbert Glad-stone told a representative of the United Press this morning that his father would take no further part in public life.

Teutonic. Extract of Mais and Hope for convaise cents, nursing mothers, and dyspeptics a delightful abis beverage. B. Liebmann's Sons, ilrocklyn. -- Adv Cali at 4 Warren at. 1.786 Broadway, 187 West 120th | ex. Minister to Spain, to thr st., New Yors, and 1.217 Eedford av., Brooklys.—Adv. | ment in the county prison.

SUICIDE IN THE ALPINE.

GEORGE ROUIS SHOOTS HIMSELF NEAR HIS ROOM DOOR.

A Strawgle and a Shot Were Heard in the Hallway, and Another Occupant of the Building Arrived in Time to See Routs Put a Bullet in His Own Head-A Stranger Hurrled Down States After the First Shot and Disappeared Routs Died Saying He Had Not Littled Himself,

George Rouls, a cousin of Rophine Roule. dealer in lamps and lamp shades at 329 Fifth avenue, shot himself in the head outside his room in the Alpine apartment house at Broadway and Thirty-third street at 7:25 o'cleck last evening. Rouls was taken to the New York Hospital, where the bullet was taken from the opposite side of his head to that at which it had entered. He died at 11:30 o'clock. He was 24 years old.

Rouis's suicide was seen by Lawyer George J. Kingel of 120 Broadway. At 7:25 Mr. Kingel was reading the newspapeer in his room on the fifth floor of the Alpine. The room opens on the main corridor, which runs parallel to Thirtythird street.

One of the windows looks out on an air shaft. Diagonally across the shaft is the window of a room that is entered from a side corridor leading off the main one. The room has been occupied for the last few months by George Rouls. While reading, Mr. Kingel heard a scuffic at the door of Mr. Rouis's room. The noise increased and sounded as though two men were scurrying along the short corridor. Then there was a cry of "Murder!"

Mr. Kingel kept on reading his paper, thinking some one was skylarking. The scuffling came nearer, and soon the report of a pistol was heard. The scuffling noise passed his door toward the elevator and stairs at the end of the hall, and then Mr. Kingel heard a voice shout Police!" Following that was a louder cry of Murder!"

At the sound of the pistol Mr. Kingel dropped his paper and made for the corridor. He ran toward the end of it and peered cautiously around the corner There, just at the head of the stairway, he saw George Rouls, clad only in

the stairway, he saw George Rouls, clad only in his underelothes. He was looking at a pistol, which he held in both hands as though he was about to cock it. There was no one else in the corridor with itouls.

Mr. Kingel supposed that the young man had been amusing hitmelf, so he said: "It is a very serious matter to be shooting in the halls."

For reply Rouls put the pistol to his head close to the right ear and fired. He fell on his back, with his feet hanging just over the top stair.

Mr. Kingel stood in astonishment a few seconds until he was joined by an editor who came hurrying up the stairs. The editor lives with a trend on the third floor. Fie and his roommate heard the first shot, but paid little attention to it. At the second shot the editor jumped from

At the second shot the editor jumped from his chair to see what was up. He opened a door opposite the stairway on his floor. In the hall-way he saw a mun above the average height, and of about 180 pounds weight, who had a rather full face and a light brown moustache. He wore a dark coat, a white spotted waist-coat, striked trousers, and a straw hat. The man was about thirty years old. He was just turning, with his hand on the stair railing, to descend, when the editor hailed him. "What's the matter up there?" he asked.

The man was evidently excited, but he replied collectedly: "Damned rat. He's got no business to be going on that way with a pistol." Then the man weatdown stairs. At the ground floor, in reply to questions by the hall porter he muttered something about "a damned foot," and waddled into the street and away.

The editor and Mr. Kirgel didn't wait to put their stories together. They knocked on the Geory of sear-by sooms for the occupants to come out and hetp. A doctor who lives in the house then pillowed up Roule's head and tried to stop the flow of blood. Hous was unconscious when discovered, but he recovered sufficiently to talk to a noticeman.

"Wrat is your rance?" asked the officer.

scious when discovered, but he recovered sufficiently to talk to a policeman.

"What is your mane?" asked the officer,

"George Houis."

"Who shot you?"

"He did."

"Sure you didn't do it yourself?"

"I didn't do it; he did. I didn't, I didn't,"
Rouis kept repeating, stopping once in a while
to ask them in the name of God to leave him
alone and not bother him.

The policeman asked him who the other man
was. He said he didn't know.

The policeman asked him who the other man was. He said he didn't know.

"Well, why did he shoot you?"

"I don't know. He did it."

As soon as could be Rauls was taken to the New York Hospital. The bullet was found under the skull en the left side of the head. He under the skull on the left side of the head. He
died shortly after it was removed.

When the police searched Rouis's room they
found signs of a struggle. One pillow on the
bed was out of place, and the bed was in disorder. A rug near the foot of it and close to the
door was crampled up as though rudely tram-

bed was out of place, and the bed was in disorder. A reg near the foot of it and close to the
door was crampled up as though rudely trampled on.

There was a waisteeat buttonlying on the floor
nearby. On a little desk was an eavelope marked: "For Rophine Rouis, 329 Fifth avenue."

There was also a letter for Mr. Strong, superintendent of the apartment house. The letters
were opened at the Thirtieth street police station. Both were written on Monday night.
The letter to Mr. Strong asked him to allow
Rophine Rouis to take away the writer's effects.

The police refused to make public the other
letter, which was written on eight sheets of
paper, bearing the name of Rophine Rouis and
the address, 1,303 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

A man with Mr. Strong said that contained
references to the dead man's small financial account. There were marked references to Rophine
Rouis, and among other matters a statement to
the effect that if Raphine had stood by him he
would not have been reduced to his present circumstances.

No one knew definitely the identity of the
larce man with whom Rouis scuffled, and it
could not be learned whether Rouis fired the
first shot at the stranger or at himself.

No trace of the bullet could be found in the
walls. It was supposed that the stranger was
the younger Rouis's cousin. They had been associated for some years in the lamp business.

Hefore the World's Fair they had a store on
Fifth avenue, near Thirty-sixth street.

They opened a place in Chicago during the
Fair, which accounts for the theapo letter
coper. Since then, some say, they have not
done so well. The sign of the business at 329
Fifth avenue reads: "Rophine Rouis Co."

There is a "To let" skin in front of the store,
It is not known what interest George had in the
business. There was no one at the store last
might. The vatchman said that at about 7:39
last night Rophine Rouis left the place and
walked across to the west side of the avenue
and went west through Thirty-third street.

The watchman's description of Rophi

pine.
Before the younger Rouis died he repeated his statement that it was another man who had shot him. The name of the man, he said, he didn't know.

WELCOMED AS A HERO.

McKane's Constable, Jamleson, Released from trow Hill in a Bluze of Glory. The release of ex-Constable Andrew Scott Jamieson of Gravesend from the Kings county penitentiary resterday morning, after completing his term of eighteen months' imprisonment for participation in McKane's rebellion, was celebrated rapturausly by his old friends at the beach. Jamieson was popular in McKane's domain. Preparations for his reception on his departure from Crow Hill had been under way for a week or more, and yesterday morning 200 of his friends started from the island in coaches and browery wagons. On arriving at the penitentiary they alighted and stood in a double row awaiting his appearance.

A shout went up that could be heard half a mile away when Jamieson emerged in a new slate-colored suff, straw hat, and russet shoes. He looked in the pinz of condition and weighed thirty pounds more than when his imprisonment began. He was hustled into a coach, and, followed by his Jubliant friends, was driven to the island. There were reversal stops along the route, and at each nothing was drunk hat wine.

Three months were taken off Jamieson's term because he was a good prisoner. It is said his friends propose to chip in and raise chough money to start him in the hotel husiness. Jamieson was one of McKane's most faithful limiterants, and wen the gratitude of the Gravesenders by his unflinching fidelity to his chief. of his friends started from the island in coaches

Hart by Falling from His Bleyele. Alfred Reed, 32 years old, of 19 Grove street

For Comfort and Speed Ride Liberty Wheels

fell from his bloycle at Sixty-eighth street and the Boulevard last night, and received several

WAS KERNGOOD MURDERED?

Dr. Abronson Says He Was Stabbed and

Had His Back and an Arm Broken. BALTIMORE, Md., June 25,-An autopsy was made to-day upon the body that was found in the river near Magara Falls and identified as the remains of Jacob S. Kerngood. 'The postmortem examination was made by Dr. Edwin Geer, the Coroner, and Dr. Nathaniel G. Keirle, city post-mortem physician, representing the insurance companies at whose instance the body, which had been buried on Friday, was disinterred, and by Dr. A. Ahronson, representing the widow, who lives in this city, and who con sented to the autopsy.

Drs. Geer and Keirle are reffecut as to the result of their examination pending their official report, but Dr. Abronson makes some startling

disclosures, He says that Kerngood, whose body he knows t to be, having been acquainted with him during life, had been murdered, and his body was evidently thrown into the river after having probably been stripped of its valuables by the

robbers who killed him. Dr. Ahronson says he found a stab wound back of the ear which was three inches deep and was made with a stiletto or some sharp instrument. The right arm had been fractured probably by a blow from a club, and the left arm was lacerated. The back was also broken. Dr. Ahronson said he had no difficulty in recognizing the peculiarly shaped face and head of Kerngood.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of this city proposes to have the identity of the body found in the Niagara River last week, and said to be that of Jacob S. Kerngood, thoroughly proven before it pays the \$40,000 insurance policy which it issued upon his life. It was said at the company's offices yesterday that at pres-ont there was little to be said about the matter, but that a thorough investigation into the case

was being made.

Kerngood was a travelling salesman of this city who disappeared hast fall. After the body supposed to be his was found near Niagara Falls, it was sent to Baltimore, where his relatives live. There it was carefully examined, but it seems doubtful whether a satisfactory identification of it was made because of its condition. Some of the insurance men interested are said. Some of the insurance men interested are said to believe that Kerngood is still alive and that he is in Europe.

WHO SHOT MISS GRIFFS

A Bullet in Her Check, Fired, She Says, from the Street. Miss Rachel Griff, an 18-year-old Jewish girl,

was shot in a mysterious manner at 76 Eldridge street at 10:45 o'clock last night. She lives there with her sister, Mrs. Mary Goodman, who keeps a grocery store on the ground floor. Just before the shooting Miss Griff was sitting on an egg crate in front of the counter with her right side toward the street; George Davidson, a clerk in the store, and Miss Goodman were

tenant in the house, was in the room back of the store. All four were talking together, they say, when

behind the counter, and Louis Lemanoss,

All four were talking tegether, they say, when there was an explosion in the street. Miss Griff exclaimed, "Oh! Mamma!" and fell over on the floor unconscious, with a bullet hole in her right cheek.

Davidson took her in his arms and carried her to Dr. Cherung's house at 52 Eldridge street. She soon came to, and Dr. Cherung found the bullet lodged just under the skin at the back of her neck and extracted it.

The wound, fortunately, proved to be only through the muscles of the neck, and not necessarily dangerous.

Acting Capt. Shechan of the Eldridge street station went around in person to investigate the shooting.

station went around in person is told here about shooting.

He could learn no more than is told here about it. One circumstance was still bothering him last night. That was that there were pewder marks on Miss. Griff's cheek, and she had been sliting, according to the stories told to Sheehan, at least ten feet from the front of the store.

THE GOLD RESERVE INTACT. For the First Time Since Last December It Is Above the \$100,000,000 Mark. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- The Belmost-Morgan

syndicate paid into the Treasury \$1,000,000 in gold to-day, and the reserve was thus made intact for the first time since Dec. 14, 1894. It stands now at \$100,830,355.98. Now that the reserve is intact a question that comes up to vex the Treasury is the issue of gold certificates against gold deposited. Under the law while the reserve is under the \$100,000,000 limit gold certificates may not be

\$100,000,000 limit gold certificates may not be issued against gold deposited, but when it exceeds that limit, the Secretary of the Treasury is to issue such certificates on the deposit of gold. The Treasury, it is understood, will discourage the issue of such certificates, but will not refuse make it. The reason of the disinclination to issue gold certificates is that the margin of free gold is and necessarily will be smail for some time, and any action looking to the issue of gold certificates might have to be revoked within a few days, and would have to be reschieded should the gold reserve again fall below \$100,000,000.

There was considerable inquiry at the Treasury Department to-day as to whether the Belmont-Morgan syndicate had secured such a modification of its contract that it would not be compelled to import \$30,000,000 of foreign gold. Assistant Secretary Hamlin made this statement:

"There has been no modification of the con-

gold. Assistant Secretary Hamin made this statement:

"There has been no modification of the contract: the provision that one-half of the gold for the total amount of the loan shall be brought from abroad is to be carried out. Some of the importations of foreign gold were made in advance of the time stipulated in the contract, but this did not involve any modification of the contract."

A MENDICANT WITH A WILL.

the Document Sewed in His Clothes, Among the prisoners in Police Justice Potts's court in Jersey City yesterday was John H. Reed, a well-dressed Englishman. He was charged with going from house to house soliciting alms. The police thought he might be a sneak thief. A will, which he said was his, was found sewed

in the lining of his coat. The document is signed "John B. Reed, 17 The document is signed "John B. Reed, 17 Kings road, Chelsea, London," and explains that Mr. Reed is sojourning temporarily in America. He bequeaths 15 gainers each to Alfred and Norman havis, 5 Herners street, Chelsea, and 225 to his uncle, Alfred Reed. He desires the residue of the estate to be so distributed as to give a fitting education to the children of Alfred and Isabel Davis and Norman Davis. In the event of their death the extate is togo to Dr. Barnard's Refuge Home for Boys and Girls in Stephey Causeway.

Harnard's Fields Stephey Causeway, Reed declined to make any statement. As there was nothing upon which he could be held Justice Potts discharged him. YELLOW FEVER IN SANTOS. Men Said to He Dying in Scores in the

Bruzilian City. BALTIMORE, June 25. The American barkentine Priscilla, Capt. Klages, arrived here to-day from Rio Janeiro and Santos, Brazil. Capt. Kinges reports that when the Priscilla left Santos, on May 17, yellow fever was raging

Men were dropping dead in the streets, dying Sich were dropping dead in the affects, dying by scores in the city and on the vessels in port. Some of the vessels had their flags at half mast duy after day for weeks, as man after man of their crews succumbed to the scourage.

The death beat was being rowed about the harbor day and night from vessel to vessel, collecting the dead and taking them ashore for burial. Some of the vessels had only one or two men left of their entire crews, and many of their were traditionally to the collection. were unable to get away from the jest-hole of fever owing to lack of men.

Capt. Donohue to He Tried in Oyer and Ex-Senator Ecclevine, counsel for Police Cap-tain Donohue, moved before Justice Ingraham,

In the Over and Terminer, vesterday, to have the trail of Capt. Denobue, indicted on the charge of bribary, transferred to the General Sessions. The motion was defined. tol. Runkle Sent to Jail. PHILADELPHIA, June 25. Judge Biddle, in the Quarter Sessian Court to-day, sentenced

\$330,640 OF CAPITAL GONE,

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BEFORTS OF THE AMERICAN FIRM INSURANCE COMPANY DOCIORED.

Dividends Amounting to \$80,000 Wees Paid from the Capital Stock-One Divis dend of \$20,000 When the Capital Was Impaired 58 Per Cent. - Alexander E. Orr, One of the Directors, Says Secretary W. H. Crottus, Now Rettred, Dtd ft and Confessed It - Attorney General Hancock Says the Directors Must Return at Once All the Unwarranted Dividends,

ALBANY, June 25 .- Superintendent J. F. Pierce of the State Insurance Department today made public the result of the department's examination into the affairs of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York, which shows that on April 30 last the company's capital stock of \$400,000 was impaired \$330,640.

The examination was conducted by Deputy Superintendent Isaac Vanderpool. His report slows that on April 30 the company's assets were \$1,378,378, made up as follows: Market value of securities owned, \$1,085,757; loans, 371,000; cash, \$31,813; interest accrued on col-lateral loans, \$523; net premiums in course of collection on policies written within three months, \$209,257; due for reinsurance on losses paid, \$1,895; special accounts, \$7,238; leans on mortgage security, \$2,500; interest accrued on same, \$392. The liabilities are: Unpaid losses. \$294,416.03; reinsurance, \$5,903.76; net amount of unpaid losses \$288,515.35; unearned premiums on risks running one year of less (total premiums being \$1,204,013.91), \$602,-006.05; unearned pro-rata risks running more than one year (total premiums being \$651,-609.54), \$338,493.88; unpaid scrip ordered to be redeemed, \$2,138; interest due and declared remaining unpaid, \$7,434.12; due Leather Manufacturers' National Bank for loans, \$70,000; interest accrued on same, \$431.24. Total liabilities, except capital, \$1,309,019.541 capital stock, \$400,000; total liabilities, inluding capital, \$1,709,019.54. The report states: "The impairment of capital stock April 30, 1895, was \$330,640.83. On Dec. 31, 1894, the company's annual statement gave it a surplus of \$154,683.57. In view of the serious impairment of its capital within four months of that date, attention is called to the following discrepancies in the annual return as disclosed

by this examination. Differences in assets as follows: Annual statement cash in office, \$43,358.20; interest not included in market values of securities, \$13,-401,67; gross premiums outstanding, \$300,-605.92; actual figures, \$265,605.92. The difference in liabilities was as follows: Annual statement losses outstanding, \$125,495.60; actual figures, \$173,766.40; annual statement unearned premium fund, \$747,501,94; actual figures, \$946,399,24; annual statement borrowed money, nothing; actual figures, \$55,000; annual statement interest accrued on same, noth-

"The figures I give above as being the outtanding losses of the company on Dec. 31 last (\$173,766,40) do not, in my opinion, represent the actual amount for which the corporation was obligated on that date on account of its unpaid losses. Its obligation for losses then unpaid, I believe, were in excess of the sum I have given. The variation in unearned premium fund between the true amount thereof and the sum appearing in annual statement on account of same, was brought about by increasing the item of exnired and marked off premiums by the sum of \$241,569.43, and overstating the amount of premiums reinsured by \$154,225.17. A large pertion of this reinsurance (over \$70,000) was purely fictitious. The total understatement of premiums in force was therefore \$395,794.60. t was taken from the item of premiums in force upon business written for one year or less, which on Dec. 31 should have been \$1,217,836.50, instead of \$822,041.99, as set forth in

835.30, instead of \$822,041.90, as set forth in statement. Fifty per cent, of this difference \$197,897.30 is the discrepancy in uncarned bramium fund bec. 31, 1894.

"Nothing is charged on liability account in the company's last annual statement for borrowed money. I have charged as a liability the sum of \$55,000 then due by the company for money borrowed, together with \$314.51 interest accrued upon same. My reason for so doing is based upon certain book entries and returned checks constituting a transaction which was as follows:

money borrowed, together with \$314.51 interest accrued upon same. My reason for so doing is based upon certain book entries and returned checks constituting a transaction which was as follows:

"On Dec. 31, 1894, the company owed the American Exchange National Bank of New York on account of two loans—one of \$40,000 and one of \$15,000—the sum of \$55,000. Accrued interest on the first loan amounted to \$237,22, and on the second one to \$77,29 making a total indebtedness to the bank of \$55,314.51. The company's balances in the American Exchange National Bank and in the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank and in the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank on Dec. 30, 1894, amounted respectively to \$638,17 and \$231.63. On Dec. 31, 1894, the company drew a check against its account with the Leather Manufacturers' Bank payable to the order of the American Exchange National Bank for the sum of \$55,314.51, and entered a credit in its cash account of the payment of these loans with interest upon the same previous to the close of December, 1894. To create a balance in the Leather Manufacturers' Bank sufficient to meet the check drawn against it on Dec. 31, a check was drawn on that day on the American Exchange National Bank to the order of the American Fire Insurance Company, amounting to \$62,000, and deposited to the credit of the company in the Leather Manufacturers' Bank. On Jan 2, 1895, a loan of \$30,000 was effected at the Mercantile Trust Company and the avails of the loan was deposited that day with the Leather Manufacturers' Bank. On Jan 2, 1895, a loan of \$30,000 was effected at the Mercantile Gravel Company and the sea Insurance Company, on account of a reinsurance dating from Jan. 7, 1895, and referred to above. This premium, with others received to Jan. 8, 1895, further created the balance of cash in office over amount of special account, to which reference is made in assets. Pending the extinguishment of these December 94 overdrafts in the American Exchange Bank by premiums received on account of business of 189

a stead of \$750,800,000 as returned in annual statement for that year, making a difference of \$177,000,700. Assuming the other figures, given in statement to Dec. 31, 1850, to be correct, the company's capital stock on that date was impaired nearly 10 per cent., yet during the year lish it paid \$40,000 in dividends to stockholeters. Dividends to this amount were also paid during 1866, not apparently from profits.

"I beg to refer you to the contract of reits awarance between the Sea Insurance tompany, ilmitted Liverpool, and the New York Marite Cuderwriters, on the one hand, and the American Fire locarance Company apon the other, by which the American assumes a pertion of ocean marine heaven underwriten by the reinsured companies, viz.: The risk of fire on all water-berne risks of every description. The question involved in this transaction is whether the American has the right under its charter to transact this class of maurance. Insurance against loss to property on the high seas, it is submitted, cannot properly be undertaken by companies transacting business under Article 11. of the insurance law. Since the date of this examination the company's entire business, with the exception of one-half of the above-mentioned policy and the tormado risks in the Eastern, Middle, and southern States, has been reinsured in the Fractic Insurance Company of Hrocklyn and the Falatine Insurance Company of Insured of Manchester, England."

Superintendent Pierce, on receiving this report, preferred it to the Attorney-insured for action. Attorney-insured in the said:

"I consider it desirable in this, as in all other cases of a like character, to protect as far."

Col. William M. Runkle, who last week pleaded guilty to assaulting Col. A. Louden Snowden, ex-Minister to Greece and Roumania, and also ex-Minister to Spain, to three months' imprison-